## Development of Sinhala Fonts in Sri Lanka

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## How many letters are in the Sinhala alphabet?

-The Sinhala alphabet consists of 61 letters:

- 18 vowels,
- 41 consonants and
- 2 semi-consonants

Source: SLS1134: Sri Lanka Standard - Sinhala character code for information interchange

Local-Language Computing in Sri Lanka

- Sri Lanka uses 3 languages
- Sinhala, Tamil, English
- Each uses a different script
- Most citizens know only either Sinhala or Tamil
- However, a fair amount of English literacy
- Most people know English alphabet
- Most people prefer to type in English
- Need to support Sinhala on Computers identified early
Now all PCs and most phones support Sinhala and Tamil

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```


## The Sinhala Script

.The Sinhala language is a member of the Indic family of languages.
.Sinhala script is derived from Grantha and is similar to other south Indian Scripts
.An "abugida", letter = consonant + vowel
.Letters are separated

- Each syllable unit forms an individual visual unit or a glyph
.Two glyphs can tie up to form conjunct consonants
(bendi akuru)
.Two conjunct letters - Yansaya and Rakaransaya


## Sinhala Character Set

- Vowels

- Semi-consonants
- © and ©

Consonants



क $\theta$ है $\omega$ 凸

$\omega \circ$ e o

# Special features of the Sinhala Script 



- Long e and o

Theoretical letter -
Unused letters - (5) (8)9 బ૬aa
Unofficial letter - B


# Development of Sinhala printing in the $20^{\text {th }}$ Century 

- Initially based on letterpress

Movable lead type
Many glyphs - each horizontal space is one piece of lead type
Photo-typesetting - in 1970s

- Big, expensive machines


## Development of Computer Typesetting in Sinhala

Special-purpose word processors (e.g. Wang) in 1980s

- didn't become popular
- needed special displays
- Macintosh became popular for publishing
- as it had a graphical display

First Sinhala fonts were developed for Mac

- by Wijeya Publications


## Windows Fonts

.MS Windows became popular in the 1990s
.People started developing Sinhala fonts for Windows
.Basically displayed a particular Sinhala glyph for each key on keyboard
.Two types of keyboarding

- "Phonetic" - each Sinhala letter is mapped to similar sounding English letter e.g., ه $\rightarrow \mathrm{k}, ~ ๑ \rightarrow \mathrm{~K}$
- "Wijesekara" - similar to the well-known Sinhala typewriter keyboard
- In either case, the code assigned to each Sinhala letter is the same as that of the English letter at the same place on the keyboard


## Windows Fonts (cont.)

Though only two basic types of fonts, innumerable variations by different designers

- Slightly different codes
- May read incorrectly if wrong font is used

Slightly different keyboarding

- Annoying

Sometimes designers create special version of font to include a particular character

## Windows Fonts

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## 7－bit Phonetic Sinhala Font

## 7-bit Fonts

7-bit fonts assigned each key to a Sinhala letter or modifier

- As the Sinhala alphabet has more letters than English, some letters were missing Positioning could not be done properly, so documents did not look good


## 8-bit Fonts

- Assigned glyphs to all > 200 8-bit codes

Needed to use special keyboard driver or use special alt-codes

Full coverage and better glyphs

# Features of Sinhala Script for Font Design 

Vowels and Sanngakas
Similar－looking letters
－Letter modifiers
－Ascending and descending letters

## Vowels and Sanngakas

Sinhala has several letters which appear to have two or more components
－But are not
 Sanngakas：© © \＆\＆
Others：かも

## Similar-looking letters

- Some letters are distinguished only by minute differences
- e.g.
- B 3
- 
- อ வ

อ ()
బิล ટకa

- A font needs to visually distinguish between them


## Letter Modifiers

- Letters are modified by vowel signs which may occur not only after (post-modifier), but before the letter (pre-modifier)
Upper- and Lower-modifiers change shape and position based on the length and shape of the base letter
- e.g: 枵 自

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& \text { દ } \rightarrow \text { द }
\end{aligned}
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## Ascending and Descending

 letters- Some letters are tall, and adding an ispilla to them takes up more vertical space
e.g. อ อิ

Some letters extend below the baseline and adding a papilla to them uses more space below

- e.g.e $\mathcal{E}$


## Unicode

7- and 8-bit fonts are glyph-based but

Unicode stores text as a series of letters and modifiers

Does not take into account

- letter shapes or
- modifier position


## Unicode

- In addition to glyphs, a Unicode font needs font rules
- and a font driver

Difficult for traditional font designers
Needs some programming knowledge

## Sinhala in Unicode

- Each vowel is one Unicode character
- Each consonant is one character

Each vowel sign and hal-lakuna is one character

- Always follows the consonant in code sequence
- Does not depend on the visual position of the sign
- Glyphs must be re-ordered to maintain correct visuals Special code sequences for Yansaya, Rakaransaya and Rephaya
No special character for r $O=E+C$
ob and ǫ have same vowel sign (and keyboarding)


## Migration from Legacy fonts to Unicode

- Initially word processing, on-line newspapers, etc used legacy fonts
- Each document, website used whatever font it liked Websites included a link to download the appropriate font
Now legacy-font WP documents are less common Pretty much all websites, including all newspapers, are in Unicode


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## Microsoft (Monotype) Sinhala Font

The first working font was introduced by Microsoft based on Monotype technology

- Called iskoola pota
- Very bad name

Quite a nice font

- popular


## Other Early Unicode Fonts

Malithi Web - very basic font
Unicode versions of legacy fonts
Many used Iskoola Pota ruleset
ICT Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA) organised "Font Kitchen" by Muthu Nedumaran

## Keyboard Methods

Type－as－you－write
Type－as－you－say
Type as it is coded

## Font Levels

Sinhala fonts may be developed at 3 different levels.
A level 1 font provides basic Sinhala support, and higher levels support more advanced features

## Level 1 Fonts

- Intended to be used in mobile devices, etc.
- Represent commonly used vowels, consonants and consonants with modifiers
Support Yansaya, Rakaransaya and Rephaya Support ฉ®


## Level 2 Fonts

- Usage: Level 2 fonts are intended for general applications such as documents, books, etc.
Features: A level 2 font shall have all the features of level 1 font
Support existing combination of Sinhala consonants with 'Rephaya'.


## Level 3 Fonts

- Level 3 fonts are intended for advanced publications and printing applications,
- especially for supporting Pali and Sanskrit text and historical documents.
- Support Sinhala characters ( 8 ) and (c) 9
- Support all combinations of strokes with conjuncts including rephaya + ispilla combination.
- Support commonly used touching letters


## ICTA Font Initiative

－ICTA set up an initiative to develop Sinhala（and Tamil）fonts
－Created Bhashitha and several display fonts
－https：／／www．icta．Ik／fonts／

# Issues in Developing Unicode Fonts 

- Positioning vs glyph substitution
- Size of modifiers

Glyph re-ordering

## Current status

－Legacy fonts are disappearing
－Unicode has taken hold
－A few decent fonts
－Including Google＇s
－Not enough display fonts
－Less font design and development expertise
－Graphic design
－Font rule design

## Way Forward

Typoday will train new type designers Need to build on good ideas
Should also have good technical knowledge

## Thank You

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